

We favor a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the Government economically administered, and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, to encourage productive industries at home, afford a just compensation to labor, and not to create or foster monopolies.—Ohio Democratic Platform, June 21st.—Virginia Democratic platform, July 25th.—Substantially, Pennsylvania Democratic platform, Aug. 1st.

We favor a tariff for revenue, limited to the necessities of the Government, and so adjusted as to give protection and encouragement to home production, industry and labor, without producing or fostering monopolies.—New Jersey Democratic platform, Sept. 13th.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

The CHRONICLE wishes to record itself as being strongly in favor of the Blair educational bill. We have no patience with the constitutional quibbles that are opposed to the passage of so needed and equitable a measure. For Congress to pass a bill clearly in violation of the constitution would, of course, be a waste of time, but when a law receives the support of such strict constructionists as Lamar, George, Garland, Wade Hampton, Jackson and Pugh we believe it can run the gauntlet of the courts. The opposition which Senator Harris and others of his ilk gave the bill seems to us to have been founded more on sentiment than any sound legal reason. Such statesmen are tinged with Bourbonism; they grope in the moonlight of the past and hanker after the exploded doctrine of State sovereignty. The CHRONICLE would oppose with all its might any tendency to centralization, or an encroachment on State's rights by the Federal Government, but we fail to find anything of that nature in the educational bill. It simply proposes to return to the States the money they have paid into the National treasury, to be expended by them in the much needed purpose of popular education.

The South could oppose this bill on no national ground, and we believe the Southern people are almost a unit in its favor. A few over-nice newspapers and politicians may find objection to it, but the people don't deal in hair-splitting technicalities and look with longing eyes to the solid benefit that the appropriation provided for will be to this section.

Tennessee, of all other States, should most rejoice in the passage of such a measure. The percentage of illiteracy among her white population is second in the list of States, and among her colored population the enormous number of 71.7 per cent. cannot write. The census of 1880 showed that the state of affairs was not being remedied under the present system but was really growing worse. The number of young people between the ages of twelve and sixteen who were perfectly illiterate was really alarming. Tennessee is not able of herself to right this wrong. The tax burden falls almost exclusively on her white population and it is too great an undertaking for the whites to remove the mountain of ignorance that overhangs the negro and at the same time provide for the education of their own offspring. The Government is responsible for the freedom and citizenship of the negroes and it is only right that the Government should aid in their education.

We favor the Blair educational bill and hope it will become a law.

A MISTAKE.

Our local contemporary, the Clarksville Democrat, in stating its opposition to the Blair educational bill, expresses an apprehension that it will create mixed schools and not provide for the separate education of the whites and blacks. Such an idea is entirely ungrounded. The second section of the bill provides "that the Secretary of the Treasury shall annually apportion among the several States the money heretofore appropriated, according to the number of their respective populations of ten years and upward, as shown by the last preceding published United States census, who cannot read and write; and the sums thus apportioned he shall, on or before the first day of August of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and of each succeeding year, upon the requisition of the Governor or Chief Executive of such State, pay over to the Treasurer thereof, or to such officer as he may designate, authorized to receive the same, which said sums shall be credited to the school fund of such State; it being the intention of this act to leave to each State the full control and disbursement of said fund according to its own educational system and under its own laws, subject only to the conditions and provisions of this act."

We don't mean to be captious, but simply wish to call our contemporary's attention to its error. The Democrat, of course, don't care to base its arguments on a false premises.

BLAINE is running a kind of double back action self feeding machine. His book helps his boom and his boom helps his book. If he captures the Presidential nomination the sale of the book will be enormous, and the more popular the book the better chance he stands to get the nomination.

ONE of Waterson's latest manifestations was to the effect that if the Democratic party don't adopt his tariff platform "it had better go to the devil in a hand basket, and that p. d. u." It seems that Henri expects to continue to boss the party when he is dead.

THE Nashville World says when Judge Matt. Allen was selected for the position he now fills, "It was not thought that he would mount soon to a national reputation." That is so.

WATSON'S WAYS.

We don't hardly suppose there now remains a man who would be so unreasonable as to hold Mr. Henry Waterson accountable for what he says, or be shocked by any degree of inconsistency in his utterances. But in order to keep the dear people reminded of how the dashing Henri talks, we will again produce what he said of the Ohio platform when first promulgated, and some of his late views on the same subject. The following is an extract from his dispatch to the Courier-Journal from New York, June 1883: "The italics are ours: "Of the platform, as a whole, it is needless to speak. It is admirable. Of the tariff clause, I can only say that the party next year can do no better than copy it. It is, in all respects, preferable to the tariff plank of 1876, from which that of 1880 was taken and expressed with precision the meaning of tariff revision and tax reform."

This generous criticism, or more properly, this unstinted laudation, would hardly prepare the reader for the following extracts from an editorial in the Courier-Journal of the 14th inst. Having stated the tariff plank recently adopted by the Pennsylvania Democrats it proceeds:

So far, this is the famous Ohio plank—the plank which is of more colors than Joseph's coat—which is thought to be a reform, and which is shut out by the most ardent advocates of the Pennsylvania Democrats, and which is approved by the endorsement of the Pennsylvania Democrats, affords ample support for the most radical protectionists.

Surely no one can any longer doubt the meaningless elasticity of this plank, which, when it is adopted as the embodiment of their principles by the Pennsylvania protectionists.

Can the revenue reform Democrats stomach the Ohio idea, now that it has been declared to be the Pennsylvania idea? Can even the political shills any longer pin their faith to a paragraph which they had hitherto congratulated themselves meant nothing, now that it has been authoritatively declared to be the embodiment of Pennsylvaniaism? Truly, the Ohio platform, as the expression of the party at Chicago, was an improbability from the first; but, now that the Allentown convention has met, it is an impossibility.

In this Mr. Waterson declares his reason for rejecting the Ohio idea, which he once thought so admirable and precise, to be that it has been adopted by the Pennsylvania Democrats. He seems to be determined to disagree with these Democrats, and won't except any enunciation that affords a harmonious standing ground. The Pennsylvania Democrats have muddled his water up stream and he don't intend to be friendly with them on any terms. He is in the kicking out business just now, and those whom he don't love to kick go.

It is not only the Democrats of Pennsylvania who come under the ban, but those of Virginia and New Jersey, who adopted an entirely similar tariff plank, and all of the Democrats throughout the Union, who subscribe to the Ohio idea.

THE SURPLUS IN THE STATE TREASURY. We agree with the Chronicle in the assertion that the general assembly "in providing for a settlement of the State debt was obliged to provide for sufficient revenue to meet it," but that is no reason why a law should be enacted which collects a redundancy of revenue. We object to unnecessarily taking money from the pockets of the people and putting it into the hands of private banking purposes. We want the Chronicle's opinion on this feature of the law, and from this view without regard to the justice or injustice of the debt settlement, we ask an answer to our objection to the accumulating surplus in the state treasury.—Nashville Banner.

Immediately following the sentence which is quoted from the CHRONICLE in the above, we said: "For the latter provision to have been made contingent would have been difficult and doubtful legislation." If the Banner had paid careful attention to this assertion the above interrogatory would have been unnecessary. We are as much opposed as the Banner "to accumulating a surplus in the State treasury," but we deny that any one is to blame for the present accumulation except the bondholders who have refused so far to take what is offered them. The next legislature will have to deal with the matter and ought to do so in a business like way. There is no use in railing a howl about it now, and if the Banner continues to do so, people will continue to think it is a sore head.

THE McMINNINEY New Era, published at the home of John H. Savage, says, "We hardly suppose the Commissioners will notice the disreputable and foolish insinuation that they acted corruptly in the matter for the benefit of Mr. Cherry, one of the lessees of the penitentiary." From this it proceeds with a column of abuse of "railroad minions," etc., and states that the Railroad commissioners are being abused for reducing freight rates on cars, wagons and furniture. This kind of talk is calculated to damage the Commissioner's case. No one has made any insinuation against their honesty or accused them of being corrupt. The table of rates they proposed has been published and the people want to know why, in taking the Georgia rates as a standard, they intended to charge the produce of all kinds and cut down those on articles manufactured by the Penitentiary lessees 50 per cent. Nobody has complained that they did cut down the rates on these articles, but everybody wants to know why they were so pointedly preferred. If the Commissioners have any rational explanation to offer, the people will be glad to hear it, but such ranting as that the New Era indulges in will not be accepted as an answer.

AFTER all it looks like Hon. Henry and Cleveland would make a good ticket. If the Democrats can carry New York, Ohio and the Solid South, they will win and the able part of Governors just mentioned would be about as likely to accomplish that feat as anybody else.

CHARLES READ, the English novelist, is dead.

NORTHERN AID TO EX-CONFEDERATES.

Our New York correspondent takes, we think, a rather jaundiced view of the project recently set on foot at the North to give aid to disabled Confederate soldiers. If an appeal for such aid had been made by the Confederates it would undoubtedly have placed the South in a humiliating attitude. But, as we understand it, the movement originated with the Grand Army of the Republic and is a generous proposition on the part of that organization to assist its late foes. This is a theme of reconciliation and restored good feeling, and it would be exceedingly churlish and ill-mannered conduct in the South to reject so kindly a proffer.

The South has not been remiss in her duty to the Confederate soldiers. A scheme to provide for them with millions of pension money, as the National Government has done for the Federal soldiers, would be chimerical and altogether impossible. But much has been done at the South for the ex-Confederates by means of private subscription and several Southern States give certain classes of them pensions. Tennessee, for instance, pensions all of her citizens who lost their eyesight in the Confederate service.

Our New York correspondent is a very clear-headed young man, but in this instance we don't think he has viewed the matter in its proper light.

WM. B. BATE is going to be nominated for Governor in the State Convention on the first ballot. That is what the signs all indicate, and the CHRONICLE will be fully in accord with the movement. But notwithstanding the fact that the trend of political augury is in that direction, various newspapers over the state are continually proposing candidates for Governor. In just event that affairs should take an unexpected turn, the CHRONICLE knows a man who would make a most excellent executive. That man is Hon. David P. Hadden, the able president of the Memphis taxing district. He is no orator, no politician, and don't know anything about the Halls of Montezuma. But he is business to the core, and could carry to the position that practical good sense that is so indispensable in an administrative office.

"THE reason why we have so many protection editors in the country is because the 'skins of asses' have been published in the papers, and their object was to raise funds for the building of a House in Richmond, Va., for disabled ex-Confederate soldiers. This movement is under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, and they have already made considerable progress. The speakers of the occasion were General O'Brien and George A. Sheridan, Corporal Tanner of Brooklyn, and Judge Albion W. Tourgee, ex-Federal, and Georgia. J. R. Gordon of Louisiana, and Major Quincy of Richmond, ex-Confederate. General Gordon, by the way, is now an honored citizen of New York. Letters of regret were read from many prominent men, among them General Grant and Hancock, promising efficient aid to the enterprise.

The tone of the meeting was one of hearty good-fellowship with the South, and all of the Northern speakers accorded it more glory in, and love for, the Union since the war than we perhaps deserve. At the meeting opened, the band played "Marching through Georgia," which was received in utter silence; but when they struck up "Dixie" immediately after, there was a storm of applause and rounds of hearty cheering.

The above, taken from a chance crowd of New Yorkers, consisting chiefly of men who had casually dropped in, attracted by the open hall, and perhaps containing a few men of integrity and knowledge, and a good many Southern newsmen, the South is now in a more prosperous condition than it was before the war. It is probable that the South, as it was before the war, would have asked aid from the North in such a matter? Possibly it would have been too proud even to accept it. Yet the ability of the South to provide a harbor for its own old soldiers was not mentioned by any of the speakers. That is one reason for an honest feeling of shame for the South, and the fact that a chance gathering of Southerners, with a liberal proportion of ex-soldiers, would not be likely to listen in silence to "Dixie," and give a rattling round of cheers in salute to "Marching through Georgia."

THE officers of the G. A. R. called upon every Union soldier to constitute himself an agent for this work, and to visit business men for contributions to the fund. This is hard; it is bound to stick in a rebel's chest, even though it is going about in a Yankee town begging for money to give to the South! But the South has asked them to do it—or rather, the disabled ex-Confederate soldiers, despairing of aid from the now prosperous South, have been compelled at last to call upon their old-time opponents for help.

But I have seen no Northern newspaper, nor any Northern man, that did not express thorough sympathy with the movement, or that hinted at the ability and obligation of the Southern States to make appropriations to this end.

S. T. WYATT. New York, 13 Apr. 1884.

THE Courier-Journal will start an afternoon paper May 10th. Emmett Logan will be assigned to the position of managing editor, and Polk Johnson will be chief editorial writer. It will be called THE TOWN.

Subscribe for the CHRONICLE.

THE average wheat crop of the world for the past ten years has been 1,200,000,000 bushels. That of two years ago was about 1,350,000,000, or 150,000,000 above the average, while that of last year was but a little over 1,000,000,000 bushels or 200,000,000 below the average. The result is likely to be, it is believed by agricultural experts of the Washington bureau, a moderate increase in prices of grain and better times for the growers. Yet with this compensation the cheap labor of Russia and India meets us in the markets of the world, the wheat growers of this country must content with small profits.—American.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Lent has been more generally observed this year than usual, and Easter is brighter and more joyous. The past winter has been remarkable for its abundance of rain, snow and wind.

The St. Nicholas hotel, well-known to Southern visitors, is being torn down. Business houses will be erected upon its site.

The expedition to the Polar regions in search of the Greely explorers is rapidly preparing for departure. The steamer "Albatross," presented by England to the United States for the express purpose of taking part in the rescuing squadron, is momentarily expected to arrive.

The opera season is closing. Both of the great companies have suffered, financially. Col. Mapleson, of Her Majesty's Opera, has lately returned from a Western tour, considerably recouped from his losses, and Mr. Abbey, of the Metropolitan Opera House, has realized over \$30,000 from the sale of seats for his personal benefit on the 21st. It is generally understood that Mr. Gye, of London, probably the greatest operatic manager in the world, will take charge of the Metropolitan for the next season.

The rottenness of the Department of the City Government is being brought to light by the legislative committees of the state. One Mr. Roosevelt, a young man of high social standing in the city, having been elected to the State Senate, has infused into his associates a furor of reform, and things are being investigated very lively about the municipal buildings. His first grand success was the passage of a bill divesting the Board of Aldermen of their confirming power over all appointments, making many of these appointments elective, and conferring the rest of the power, and the responsibility, upon the Mayor. This is a move toward autonomy, but a little good, wholesome autonomy is what the people of New York want. They have long been governed by a crowd of Tammany "heelers" and whisky-dealers.

OLD SOLDIERS. On the evening of April 9th inst.,—the nineteenth anniversary of the surrender at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, there was a public meeting in the Cooper Union Hall which should greatly interest Southerners. It was held in response to a call for aid which had been published in the papers, and its object was to raise funds for the building of a House in Richmond, Va., for disabled ex-Confederate soldiers. This movement is under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, and they have already made considerable progress. The speakers of the occasion were General O'Brien and George A. Sheridan, Corporal Tanner of Brooklyn, and Judge Albion W. Tourgee, ex-Federal, and Georgia. J. R. Gordon of Louisiana, and Major Quincy of Richmond, ex-Confederate. General Gordon, by the way, is now an honored citizen of New York. Letters of regret were read from many prominent men, among them General Grant and Hancock, promising efficient aid to the enterprise.

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TENNESSEE TALK.

H. Shulbert will erect a large four-story hotel in Knoxville.

Ashtland City wants a barbershop and a saddle and harness shop.

Mr. H. G. LaFils was elected Mayor of Paris last week.

Work will soon be commenced on the new building for the Memphis Cotton Exchange.

Dyer County appropriated \$250 to be represented at the New Orleans Exposition.

Five of the six prisoners confined in the Springfield jail escaped Friday night. It is thought assistance was rendered them from the outside.

Joe Carleton, a constable, was shot and mortally wounded by one Bond, at Greenfield in Weekly county on the 10th inst. Carleton leveled on Bond's property for taxes.

Waverly Times-Journal: From rosy morn till evening late the sound of the carpenter's saw and hatchet can be heard in town evidencing the fact that a number of new buildings are being put up.

Two men, father and son, named Thompson, have been arrested at Somerville for poisoning a family. Three children of which died, fourteen years ago. Young Thompson thought he was doing his duty in the crime in detail. He didn't die, and with his father, is now in jail.

Gallatin Examiner: The farmers were busy last week and part of this, turning up the glebe, making ready for planting. A large amount of corn was put in the ground. The wise old farmers say that the heavy winter and spring rains betoken a summer drought, and that early planting is in order. Maybe they are right.

Tribune and Sun: A negro settlement near Savannah in this State has been infested with small-pox for a month or more. To date there has been sixty odd cases and sixteen deaths. The plague, however, is now well in hand and has not spread beyond the original limits of the infection. There is none of it in Savannah proper, nor any probability of any.

Milan Exchange: We learn that Mr. W. C. Turner will have a cotton seed oil mill erected at his mill here and ready for full business. He has worked the matter very quietly, but it is now a fact, and will surprise some of our readers; but it is true. The mill will not be as large as some, but will do a large business, and will add to manufacturing enterprise and we hope he will make money rapidly.

A dispatch from Huntington to the Nashville World, dated April 10th says: Near Buna Vista, a little village nine miles East of this place, a difficulty occurred late yesterday evening, between Tom Butler, and a man named Kirk, both of whom are farmers and near neighbors, in which Butler, shot Kirk twice, one ball entering his chin, and passing upward through his mouth, cutting the tongue nearly in two, and lodging in the back of his head, the other ball entering the body about the hip.

Tribune and Sun: At this writing, April 10th, the fruit prospect in middle and southern West Tennessee, is very promising. Strawberries will be in the market by the 20th of this, and not later than the 1st of next month. This is late, but the young berries are healthy and the vines full of blooms, and blooming anew every day. The peach crop also promises well. The hard winter did not do the damage one time believed, and without an extraordinary spell late in this month, there will be a good peach crop. All other fruits are in splendid condition and promise, and the probability is that the yield will be above the average. Without accident, hardly now probable, our strawberry crop will be immense.

anyone would like to engage in business in this city, he will find many who are willing to close out at reasonable terms, well established business. The privileges enjoyed by merchants in this city consist chiefly in being doubly and thrice taxed. Taxed for every conceivable purpose to support paupers, loafers and criminals. Everything that could be named. In fact, there is no class of people so completely bled under the forms of law as the merchants of Clarksville. They are selected as an exclusive class, on whom to lay grievous taxes, and our city fathers seem to enjoy it, as if their election depended upon this communistic principle of taxing a special class to the exclusion of all others, and that class the one comprising the fewest voters. Again, we protest against the tax which is levied from us for any other purpose than the public expenses, and then the burden to be borne by all alike. Let those who wish to give away money give their own and allow others this same sweet privilege.

TAX-PAYER. The Clarksville Banner. Nashville Press.

Clarksville has three excellent papers, and the people always read them closely, for all of them are very ably edited. The Democrat doesn't countenance any person who has permitted his prejudice to cause it to see things through the lines in these columns which had no existence in reality other than the fact of his prejudice. Being no friends, the editors of the Democrat have unjustly spoken of us, but they are vigorous writers and we read what they say, even though it is not pleasant to good faith, we advise them to be broader in their views, and grant honesty of purpose to those who differ from them. We will not be less than they. Neither of them agree with the Banner in all that it says, but differences are expected amongst independent thinkers. Naturally, therefore, we are partial to the Leaf and Chronicle, because they temper their opposition with cool reason, and unlike the Democrat, they have the patience to calmly discuss differences without running into a passion and believing all opponents dishonest. Yet, withal, we congratulate the people of Montgomery in having three such excellent papers.

THE Republican State Convention meets Nashville Thursday and, we have heard, nominated Judge Frank T. Read for Governor.

seed oil mill, a fair prospect for a cotton manufacturing and some of her citizens are going to manufacturing the timber of the surrounding forests into furniture, hubs, spokes and other articles for the use of man. Dyer county with her steam saw mills is daily converting thousands of feet of her magnificent timber into lumber, boards and building material. Other towns and counties are beginning to see that they will be left in the back grounds if they do not keep pace with this industrial progress, and from the Tennessee river to the Mississippi they are wheeling into line.

Morrisonian Gazette: Some months ago Miss Annie Tate, daughter of Dr. William S. Tate, returned home from Baltimore, where she had been for several years past studying at Mt. De Sales Convent. Immediately upon her return home she met Thomas J. Barber, a fascinating young "drummer" for a China house in Charleston. Although numerous and more eligible aspirants sought her hand, Miss Tate, who is twenty years old and noted for her beauty, yielded to the persuasions of the dashing "drummer" and greatly against her parents' wishes, wedded him in Hendersonville three weeks ago. They left on Sunday, last, ostensibly for Galveston, where they were to be married, but they had really been to the city where they had been heard of them. The alarmed family telegraphed to Barber's employers in Charleston to know if they had information about him. They were informed that he had left their service several weeks before, but that he had a wife in the city who might know something about him. The agonized father hurried at once to Charleston, and learned from Mrs. Barber that her husband had been secretly married to her and her four children a month before. The town is greatly excited. Miss Tate's relatives and many of her old admirers swear vengeance against Barber and state that as soon as they ascertain where he is they will follow him up and kill him. A warrant has been issued for his arrest. The shock has made Mrs. Tate very ill.

Appropriations of the People's Money. To the Chronicle. Noted in your issue of the 12th inst. the action of the County Court in relation to appropriating \$250 to enable Commissioner McWhorter to disport himself and friends in New Orleans next winter in grand style, and the fact that Esqs. Slaughter, Anderson and Corban, were appointed a committee to consider the matter, and that the former is enthusiastically for it, and the others supposed to be, etc.

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